SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT
U.S. Nonprovisional Application No. 09/893,861

Amendments to the Specification

On page 8, please delete the paragraph starting at line 6 and ending at line 13.

On page 15, please delete the paragraphs starting at lines 3 and 5, and replace them with the following paragraph (this amendment is to combine the deleted paragraphs into a single paragraph; underlining was in the original, and does not represent words being added):

Broth macrodilution susceptibility testing. Androstane amides were screened against reference strains and clinical isolates by the NCCLS broth macrodilution assay as described in "National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically"; Approved standard M7-A4. NCCLS, Wayne, PA, 1997. MIC was defined as the lowest drug concentration resulting in no visible growth of the test organism (optically clear).

On page 16, please delete the paragraph starting at line 4 and ending at line 9, and replace it with the following paragraph:

The antimicrobal activities of 3β-acetoxy-17β-(L-prolyl)amino-5α-androstane with certain pathogenic gram positive bacteria were studied with the disk diffusion assay. Disk diffusion susceptibility testing was performed with the following: Mueller-Hinton agar supplemented with 5% sheep blood was used for *S. pneumoniae*, gonococcal typing agar for

Neisseria gonorrhoeae; and Mueller-Hinton agar for all other bacteria.

Please delete the paragraph starting on page 18 at line 20 and ending on page 19 at line 5, and replace it with the following paragraph:

In these broth macrodilution assays, 3β-acetoxy-17β-(L-prolyl)amino-5α-androstane inhibited the growth of all gram-positive bacteria tested, including those resistant to methicillin, vancomycin and penicillin (Tables 2 and 3). MBC/MIC ratios were ≤2 for 73% of methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*, 59% of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp., 88% of penicillin-resistant *S. pneumoniae*, 93% of invasive *S. pneumoniae*, 89% of Group A *Streptococcus* and 58% of *Rhodococcus* spp., consistent with a bactericidal mechanism of action. Given that ~~the majority of~~ many bacterial pathogens isolated from cancer patients are gram-positive, the dual biological activities of this compound are noteworth (Koll BS, Brown AE. "The changing epidemiology of infections at cancer hospitals" Clin Infect Dis 1993; 17(Suppl.2):S322-328).

On page 21, please delete the paragraphs starting at line 4 and 11 and replace them with the following paragraph:

This example illustrates the effect of pH on MICs of the strains tested in Example 3. Broth macrodilution assays were also performed on three separate days in MHII broth prepared at pH 6, pH 7 and pH 8. Minimum bactericidal concentrations were determined by subculturing 0.1 ml from each tube with no visible growth in the MIC broth macrodilution series onto drug-free

plates. The plates were incubated at the appropriate temperature for 24-48 h. The MICs were usually within two, 2-fold dilutions. Colonies growing on drug-containing agar plates were considered resistant. ~~Observations: There were no survivors on plates containing eight times the MIC.~~ Results are given in Table 4.

On page 23, please delete the paragraph starting at line 8 and ending at line 9, and replace it with the following paragraph:

Results: The frequency of occurrence of spontaneous mutants resistant to 3β-acetoxy-17β-(L-prolyl)amino-5α-androstane is given in Table 5. Observations: There were no survivors on plates containing eight times the MIC.